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**WATER-REDISPERSIBLE GRANULES COMPRISING AN ACTIVE  
SUBSTANCE IN LIQUID FORM**

The subject of the present invention is water-redispersible solids comprising an active substance in liquid form, their method of preparation and their use. Preferably, the solids are granules, and more particularly objects whose size is a few millimeters along the side. However, the invention may cover powders.

10 In the text which follows, reference will be made only to granules knowing that the invention is not limited to this form.

In certain sectors, such as for example the food, cosmetics, paints or agrochemical sectors, it is necessary to prepare formulations from active substances in the form of a hydrophobic liquid. One of the formulation possibilities is to prepare oil-in-water emulsions of such substances.

However, problems linked to the storage stability of these emulsions are encountered, both from the point of view of the stability of the emulsion itself (creaming, flocculation, ripening and coalescence), but also of the stability of the active substance (degradation by hydrolysis for example).

25 Finally, the fact should not be neglected that to be capable of being easily handled and pumped,

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such formulations have relatively low contents of active substance and a large quantity of water.

It has thus been proposed to form such emulsions in the form of solids containing high concentrations of active substance initially in the  
5 form of a hydrophobic liquid.

These solids are obtained by drying an emulsion comprising the active substance in the form of a hydrophobic liquid, as well as an appropriate surfactant system.

For example, an appropriate surfactant system consists of a nonionic surfactant of the polyoxyalkylenated derivative type, and a water-soluble compound chosen from polyelectrolytes belonging to the family of weak polyacids.

The object of the present invention is an improvement of the method described above, whose advantage is nevertheless not called into question.

Thus, the subject of the present invention is  
20 water-redispersible granules which can be obtained by  
carrying out the following steps:

- an emulsion, in water, of at least one active substance, at least one nonionic surfactant, and at least one water-soluble or water-dispersible compound

25 is prepared;

- the emulsion thus obtained is dried.

The granules are furthermore such that:

- the active substance is in the form of a hydrophobic liquid,

- the nonionic surfactant is chosen from polyoxyalkylenated derivatives,

5        - the water-soluble or water-dispersible compound is:

(i)    at least one polymer obtained by polymerizing at least one monomer (I), at least one monomer (III) and optionally at least one monomer (II) or at  
10        least one monomer (I) and at least one monomer (II'), the said monomers corresponding to the following:

o (I)    : ethylenically unsaturated, linear or branched, aliphatic, cyclic or aromatic  
15        monocarboxylic or polycarboxylic acid, or anhydride,

o (II)    : ethylenically unsaturated, linear or branched hydrocarbon monomer;

o (II')   :  $(R^2)(R^2)-C=CH_2$  (II'); in which formula  
20        the radicals  $R^2$ , which are identical or different, represent a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched aliphatic, or cyclic, saturated or ethylenically unsaturated,  $C_2-C_{10}$  radical, provided that the two radicals are not  
25        hydrogen atoms;

o (III): polyoxyalkylenated ester of an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid;

- Another advantage of the granules according to the invention is that it is still as easy, or even easier, to redisperse them. Indeed, the granules, because of their composition, are spontaneously

Quite obviously, the granules according to the present invention are always advantageous in the sense that the concentrations of active substances may be very high, compared with the emulsions, the consequence of which is that a lower quantity of granules will be sufficient.

The present invention also makes it possible to have a preformulation in the form of granules, which can therefore be more easily used than emulsions, for example in the case where the said preformulation is added to a powdered formulation.

25           However, other advantages and characteristics  
will emerge more clearly on reading the description and  
the example which follows.

As indicated above, the granules according to the invention comprise at least one active substance in the form of a hydrophobic liquid.

All active substances are suitable for the invention insofar as they are provided at room temperature in the form of a liquid which is immiscible or very sparingly miscible in water, or in a form solubilized in an organic solvent.

The expression sparingly miscible is understood to mean active substances whose solubility in water does not exceed 10% by weight.

It should be noted that the present invention may equally well apply to the forming of active substances whose melting point is less than or equal to 100°C, more particularly less than or equal to 80°C. Consequently, the term hydrophobic liquid will also cover, according to the invention, such active substances.

In the text which follows, the expression active substance will be understood to mean either the pure active substance, or the active substance solubilized in an organic solvent, or an organic solvent..

By way of example of active substances in the food sector, there may be mentioned mono-, di- and triglycerides, essential oils, flavorings and colorings.

By way of example of active substances  
5 suitable for carrying out the invention in the paints  
sector, there may be mentioned alkyd resins, epoxy  
resins, blocked or unblocked isocyanates.

In the agrochemical sector, plant-protection active substances may be chosen from the  $\alpha$ -cyanophenoxybenzylcarboxylate or  $\alpha$ -cyanohalo-phenoxy-carboxylate family, the N-methylcarbonate family comprising aromatic substituents, active substances such as Aldrin, Azinphos-methyl, Benfluralin, Bifenthrin, Chlorphoxim, Chlorpyrifos, Fluchloralin, Fluroxypyr, Dichlorvos, Malathion, Molinate, Parathion, Permethrin, Profenofos, Propiconazole, Prothiofos, Pyrifenox, Butachlor, Metolachlor, Chlorimephos, Diazinon, Fluazifop-P-butyl, Heptopargil, Mecarbam, Propargite, Prosulfocarb, Bromophos-ethyl, Carbophenothion, Cyhalothrin.

25           The plant-protection active substances may be used in the presence of conventional additives chosen, for example, from adjuvants which make it possible to

In the detergency sector, silicone antifoams  
5 may be mentioned as possible active substances.

10 protective fluids. In the case of these lubricants, the active substance may comprise conventional additives in the sector.

15 a derivative of an oil or else a fatty acid ester.

20 paraffin oils, and the like).

particularly products of alcoholysis, more specifically of methanolysis, of these oils.

25 suitable are esters in which the acid portion is derived from fatty acids comprising a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>, preferably



C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>, hydrocarbon radical optionally carrying at least one hydroxyl group, and in which the alcohol portion is derived from an alcohol comprising a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> hydrocarbon radical. The methyl, ethyl, propyl and butyl esters may in particular be used.

Preferably, oils are used.

The active substances may furthermore comprise additives such as lubrication additives, extreme-pressure additives, anticorrosion agents, biocides, bactericides, antifoaming agents and coupling agents.

It should be noted that the active substance may also be chosen from organic solvents or mixtures of such solvents. In such a case, solvents are used which are immiscible or sparingly miscible with water in the sense indicated above. Among the solvents which may be used, there may be mentioned solvents such as in particular those used for cleaning or stripping, such as aromatic petroleum cuts, terpenic compounds such as D-limonene or L-limonene, as well as solvents such as Solvesso®. Also suitable as solvents are aliphatic esters such as the methyl esters of a mixture of acetic, succinic and glutaric acids (mixture of acids which are byproducts of the synthesis of Nylon), oils such as liquid paraffin, and chlorinated solvents.

Finally, as was mentioned above, the active substances may be used in the presence of an organic solvent. More particularly, this solvent is chosen from products which are insoluble in or sparingly miscible with water in the sense indicated above.

For example, there may be mentioned mineral oils, saturated or unsaturated fatty acid mono-, di- and triglycerides; they may also be synthetic or natural triglycerides, as well as the solvents mentioned above.

It is even possible to use, as solvent, vegetable oils such as rapeseed, sunflower, groundnut, olive, walnut, maize, soya bean, linseed, hemp, grapeseed, coconut, palm, cotton seed, babassu, jojoba, sesame or castor oils. Short esters (as  $C_1$ - $C_4$ ) of fatty acids comprising 7 to 18 carbon atoms, or vegetable oil esters of pentaerythritol may also be suitable.

Quite obviously, all these lists are given only as a guide and should not be considered to be exhaustive.

The granules in accordance with the invention comprise, in addition, at least one nonionic surfactant chosen from polyoxyalkylenated derivatives.

More particularly, there may be mentioned:

- ethoxylated or ethoxy-propoxylated fatty alcohols
- ethoxylated or ethoxy-propoxylated triglycerides
- ethoxylated or ethoxy-propoxylated fatty acids

- ethoxylated or ethoxy-propoxylated sorbitan esters
- ethoxylated or ethoxy-propoxylated fatty amines
- ethoxylated or ethoxy-propoxylated di(1-phenyl-ethyl)phenols
- 5 - ethoxylated or ethoxy-propoxylated tri(1-phenyl-ethyl)phenols
- ethoxylated or ethoxy-propoxylated alkylphenols.

The number of oxyethylene (OE) and/or oxypropylene (OP) units of these nonionic surfactants usually varies from 2 to 100 depending on the desired HLB (hydrophilic/lipophilic balance). More particularly, the number of OE and/or OP units is between 2 and 50. Preferably, the number of OE and/or OP units is between 10 and 50.

- 15 The ethoxylated or ethoxy-propoxylated alcohols generally comprise from 6 to 22 carbon atoms, the OE and OP units being excluded from these numbers. Preferably, these units are ethoxylated units.

The ethoxylated or ethoxy-propoxylated triglycerides may be triglycerides of plant or animal origin (such as lard, tallow, groundnut, butter, cotton seed, linseed, olive, fish, palm, grapeseed, soybean, castor, rapeseed, copra or coconut oils), and are preferably ethoxylated.

- 25 The ethoxylated or ethoxy-propoxylated fatty acids are esters of fatty acids (such as for example

oleic acid, stearic acid), and are preferably ethoxylated.

The ethoxylated or ethoxy-propoxylated sorbitan esters are cyclized sorbitol esters of fatty acids comprising from 10 to 20 carbon atoms, such as lauric acid, stearic acid or oleic acid, and are preferably ethoxylated.

The term ethoxylated triglyceride covers, in the present invention, both the products obtained by ethoxylation of a triglyceride with ethylene oxide and those obtained by transesterification of a triglyceride with a polyethylene glycol.

Likewise, the term ethoxylated fatty acid includes both the products obtained by ethoxylation of a fatty acid with ethylene oxide and those obtained by transesterification of a fatty acid with a polyethylene glycol.

The ethoxylated or ethoxy-propoxylated fatty amines generally have from 10 to 22 carbon atoms, the EO and OP units being excluded from these numbers, and are preferably ethoxylated.

The ethoxylated or ethoxy-propoxylated alkylphenols generally have one or two linear or branched alkyl groups having 4 to 12 carbon atoms. By way of example, there may be mentioned in particular the octyl, nonyl or dodecyl groups.

By way of examples of nonionic surfactants of the group of ethoxy or ethoxy-propoxylated alkylphenols, ethoxylated di(1-phenylethyl)phenols and ethoxy or ethoxy-propoxylated tri(1-phenylethyl)-

5 phenols, there may be mentioned in particular

di(1-phenylethyl)phenol ethoxylated with 5 OE units,

di(1-phenylethyl)phenol ethoxylated with 10 OE units,

tri(1-phenylethyl)phenol ethoxylated with 16 OE units,

tri(1-phenylethyl)phenol ethoxylated with 20 OE units,

10 tri(1-phenylethyl)phenol ethoxylated with 25 OE units,

tri(1-phenylethyl)phenol ethoxylated with 40 OE units,

tri(1-phenylethyl)phenols ethoxy-propoxylated with 25

OE + OP units, nonylphenol ethoxylated with 2 OE units,

nonylphenol ethoxylated with 4 OE units, nonylphenol

15 ethoxylated with 6 OE units, nonylphenol ethoxylated

with 9 OE units, nonylphenols ethoxy-propoxylated with

25 OE + OP units, nonylphenols ethoxy-propoxylated with

30 OE + OP units, nonylphenols ethoxy-propoxylated with

40 OE + OP units, nonylphenols ethoxy-propoxylated with

20 55 OE + OP units, nonylphenols ethoxy-propoxylated with

80 OE + OP units.

The redispersible granules according to the invention comprise, in addition, at least one water-soluble or water-dispersible compound chosen from a

25 list of four types of compound.

As indicated above, a first variant of the invention consists in using, as water-soluble or water-

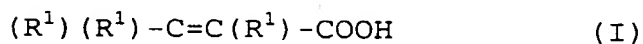
dispersible compound, at least one polymer derived from the polymerization of at least one monomer (I), of at least one monomer (III) and optionally of at least one monomer (II), the said monomers corresponding to the following:

T (I) : ethylenically unsaturated, linear or branched, aliphatic, cyclic or aromatic monocarboxylic or polycarboxylic acid, or anhydride,

10 T (II) : ethylenically unsaturated, linear or branched hydrocarbon monomer;

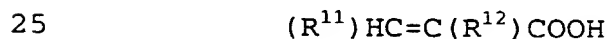
T (III): polyoxyalkylenated ester of an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid.

The monomer (I) corresponds more particularly to the following formula:



in which formula the radicals  $R^1$ , which are identical or different, represent a hydrogen atom, a  $C_1-C_{10}$  hydrocarbon radical optionally comprising a  $-COOH$  group, a  $-COOH$  group.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the monomer of formula (I) is a monocarboxylic or polycarboxylic acid, a carboxylic anhydride corresponding to the following formula:



in which formula:

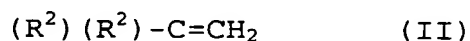
$R^{11}$  represents a hydrogen atom, a  $-COOH$  group or a  $-(CH_2)_n-COOH$  group in which  $n$  is between 1 and 4, a  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl radical;

$R^{12}$  represents a hydrogen atom, a  $-(CH_2)_m-COOH$  group in which  $m$  is between 1 and 4, a  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl radical.

Preferably,  $R^{11}$  represents a hydrogen atom, a group  $-COOH$  or  $(CH_2)-COOH$ , a methyl radical, and  $R^{12}$  represents a hydrogen atom, a group  $-CH_2COOH$  or a methyl radical.

According to a more specific embodiment, the monomer of formula (I) is chosen from acrylic, methacrylic, citraconic, maleic, fumaric, itaconic or crotonic acids or anhydrides.

As regards the monomer of formula (II), the latter corresponds more especially to the following formula:

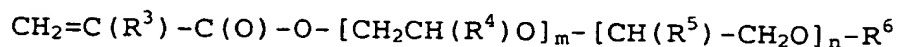


in which formula the radicals  $R^2$ , which are identical or different, represent a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched aliphatic, or cyclic, saturated or ethylenically unsaturated  $C_1-C_{10}$  radical.

More particularly, the said radicals  $R_2$ , which are identical or different, represent a hydrogen atom, a saturated, linear or branched aliphatic, or cyclic,  $C_1-C_{10}$  radical.

Preferably, the said monomer of formula (II) is chosen from ethylene, propylene, 1-butene, isobutylene, n-1-pentene, 2-methyl-1-butene, n-1-hexene, 2-methyl-1-pentene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, 2-ethyl-1-butene, diisobutylene (or 2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentene), 2-methyl-3,3-dimethyl-1-pentene.

As for the monomer (III), it corresponds more particularly to the following formula:



in which formula:

$\text{R}^3$  is a hydrogen atom or a methyl radical,

$\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{R}^5$ , which are identical or different, represent a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

$\text{R}^6$  is an alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl or arylalkyl radical containing from 1 to 30, preferably from 8 to 30 carbon atoms,

$n$  is between 2 and 100, preferably between 6 and 100

$m$  is between 0 and 50,

with the proviso that  $n$  is greater than or equal to  $m$  and their sum is between 2 and 100, preferably between 6 and 100.

Preferably, monomers of formula (III) are used for which  $\text{R}^6$  is an alkyl radical containing from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, or a phenyl radical substituted with one to three 1-phenylethyl groups, or an

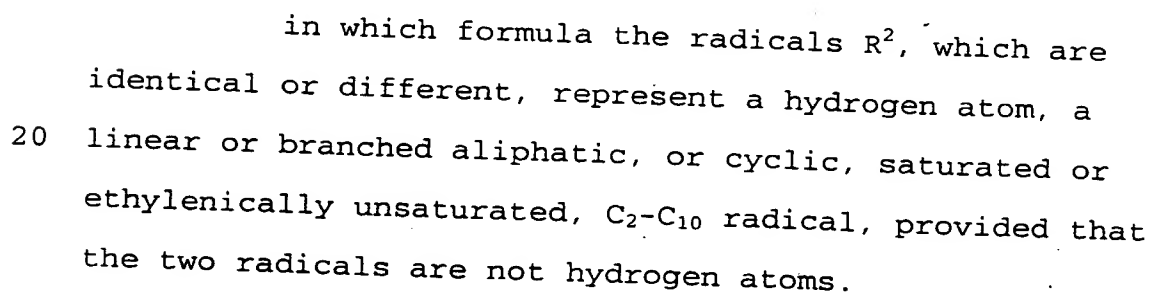
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Among the monomers of this type, which may be used, there may be mentioned those described in patents 5 EP 705 854, US 4 138 381 or US 4 384 096.

According to a second embodiment, the polymer  
10 (i) is obtained by polymerization of at least one  
monomer (I) and at least one monomer (II').

15           As regards more specifically the monomer of  
formula (II'), the formula is the following:



More particularly, the said radicals  $R^2$ , which are identical or different, represent a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched aliphatic, or cyclic, saturated  $C_2-C_{10}$  radical, provided that the two radicals are not hydrogen atoms.

Preferably, the said monomer of formula (II) is chosen from 1-butene, isobutylene, n-1-pentene, 2-methyl-1-butene, n-1-hexene, 2-methyl-1-pentene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, 2-ethyl-1-butene, diisobutylene (or  
5 2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentene), 2-methyl-3,3-dimethyl-1-pentene.

According to a particularly advantageous embodiment of the present invention, the copolymer of formula (i) is derived from the polymerization of  
10 maleic anhydride and diisobutylene.

It is specified that the polymer (i) is obtained more particularly by carrying out a free-radical polymerization of the monomers (I) and (II').

It should be noted that these compounds are  
15 well known to persons skilled in the art. By way of copolymers of this type, there may be mentioned that marketed under the name Gerozon® T36 (maleic anhydride/diisobutylene) marketed by Rhodia Chemie, as well as Sokalan® CP9 (maleic anhydride/olefin) marketed  
20 by BASF.

As a guide, and regardless of the embodiment used for the polymer (i), the weight-average molecular mass of these polymers is more particularly less than 20 000 g/mol.

25 It is specified that the molecular mass of the polymer as well as the respective proportions of the monomers (I), (II), (II') and (III), depending on

their presence, are such that the resulting polymer does not precipitate when it is in an aqueous solution with the nonionic surfactant, the polymer concentration being between 0 excluded and 90% by weight, preferably  
5 between 30 and 80% by weight.

Finally, it should be noted that the polymer (i) may be present in a partially or completely neutralized form. This operation preferably takes place after the polymerization.

10 A second variant of the present invention consists of the use, as water-soluble or water-dispersible compound, of at least one polymer derived from the polymerization of at least one monomer of formula (I) as defined above and comprising, in  
15 addition, at least one saturated or unsaturated, aromatic or nonaromatic, hydrophobic C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> hydrocarbon graft, optionally interrupted by one or more heteroatoms.

All that has been indicated above in relation  
20 to the monomer of formula (I) remains applicable in the case of the polymer (ii) and will therefore not be repeated here.

, More particularly, the monomer (I) is chosen from acrylic, methacrylic, citraconic, maleic, fumaric,  
25 itaconic and crotonic acids or anhydrides.

Moreover, the hydrophobic graft is chosen from aliphatic, cyclic, aromatic, alkylaromatic and

arylaliphatic radicals comprising 4 to 30 carbon atoms, and which may be interrupted by one or more heteroatoms, preferably oxygen.

More particularly, the grafts are linked to the backbone of the polymer by means of ester and/or amide groups.

Such graft polymers are obtained using methods known to persons skilled in the art, consisting, in a first instance, in polymerizing, preferably by the free-radical route, the monomer(s) (I), and then in reacting a portion of the free carboxyl functional groups with reagents chosen in particular from hexyl, heptyl, lauryl or behenyl amines or alcohols, which are optionally ethoxylated and/or propoxylated, mono-, di- or tristyrylphenols which are optionally ethoxylated and/or propoxylated.

As a guide, the weight-average molecular mass of the polymers (ii) is more particularly less than 20 000 g/mol.

However, the molecular mass as well as the respective proportions of monomer(s) (I) and of hydrophobic grafts is such that the resulting polymer does not precipitate when it is in aqueous solution with the nonionic surfactant, the polymer concentration being between 0 excluded and 90% by weight, preferably between 30 and 80% by weight.

5           The polymers (i) and (ii) may, in addition, comprise units corresponding to monoethylenically unsaturated nonionic monomers (IV) other than the monomers (II) and (II').

Among the monoethylenically unsaturated nonionic monomers (IV), there may be mentioned:

- vinylaromatic monomers such as styrene, vinyltoluene,
- C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl esters of acids which are  $\alpha$ - $\beta$ -ethylenically unsaturated, such as methyl, ethyl or butyl acrylates or methacrylates,
- vinyl or allyl esters of acids which are  $\alpha$ - $\beta$ -ethylenically unsaturated, such as vinyl or allyl acetates or propionates,
- vinyl or vinylidene halides such as vinyl or vinylidene chloride,
- $\alpha$ - $\beta$ -ethylenically unsaturated nitriles such as acrylonitrile,
- hydroxyalkyl esters of acids which are  $\alpha$ - $\beta$ -ethylenically unsaturated, such as hydroxyethyl or hydroxypropyl acrylates or methacrylates,

- o  $\alpha$ - $\beta$ -ethylenically unsaturated amides such as acrylamide or methacrylamide.

If such monomers are present, the polymerization takes place in their presence.

- 5           A third variant of the present invention consists in using, as water-soluble or water-dispersible compound, at least one polypeptide of natural or synthetic origin, comprising at least one saturated or unsaturated, aromatic or nonaromatic,
- 10 hydrophobic C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> hydrocarbon graft, optionally interrupted by one or more heteroatoms.

The peptide polymers of natural or synthetic origin are homopolymers or copolymers derived from the polycondensation of amino acids, in particular aspartic

15 and glutamic acid or precursors of diamino diacids, and hydrolysis. These polymers may either be homopolymers derived from aspartic or glutamic acid, copolymers derived from aspartic acid and glutamic acid in any proportions, or copolymers derived from aspartic and/or

20 glutamic acid and other amino acids. Among the copolymerizable amino acids, there may be mentioned, inter alia, glycine, alanine, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, methionine, histidine, proline, lysine, serine, threonine, cysteine, and the like.

- 25           Among the polypeptides of natural origin, there may be mentioned water-soluble or water-dispersible proteins of plant or animal origin. The

proteins of plant origin are preferably protein hydrolysates. Their degree of hydrolysis is more particularly less than 40%.

Among the proteins of plant origin, there may  
 5 be mentioned, as a guide, the proteins obtained from high-protein seeds, in particular those from peas, field beans, lupin, haricot beans and lentil; proteins obtained from seeds of cereals, in particular those of wheat, barley, rye, maize, rice, oats, millet; the  
 10 proteins obtained from oil-bearing seeds, in particular those of soya bean, groundnut, sunflower, rape and coconut; the proteins obtained from leaves, in particular lucerne and nettle; the proteins obtained from plant organs and underground storage organs, in  
 15 particular those of potato and beet.

Among the proteins of animal origin there may be mentioned, for example, muscle proteins, in particular stromal proteins, gelatin; proteins obtained from milk, in particular casein, lactoglobulin; and  
 20 fish proteins.

The proteins of plant origin, and more particularly the proteins obtained from soya bean and wheat are preferred.

What was indicated above in relation to the  
 25 nature of the hydrophobic graft remains valid and will not be repeated here.

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It should be noted that the hydrophobic grafts may be linked to the polypeptide by means of amide, ester, urea, urethane, isocyanate or amino bonds.

5           The graft polymers are obtained by reacting, on the one hand, free acid or amine functional groups with compounds which make it possible to create the abovementioned bonds.

10           The preferred compounds exhibit a degree of low polymerization. More particularly, by way of illustration, the weight-average molecular mass is less than 20 000 g/mol.

15           It is specified that the molecular mass of the polymer, as well as the proportion of graft relative to the polypeptide, are such that the resulting polymer does not precipitate when it is in aqueous solution with the nonionic surfactant, the polymer concentration being between 0 excluded and 90% by weight, preferably between 30 and 80% by weight.

20           According to a last variant of the present invention, the water-soluble or water-dispersible compound is chosen from highly depolymerized polysaccharides comprising a saturated or unsaturated, aromatic or nonaromatic, hydrophobic C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> hydrocarbon  
25           graft, optionally interrupted by one or more heteroatoms.



Such compounds are in particular described in the book by P. ARNAUD entitled "cours de chimie organique", GAUTHIER-VILLARS publishers, 1987.

By way of nonlimiting example of highly depolymerized polysaccharides, there may be mentioned those obtained from dextran, starch, maltodextrin, xanthan gum and galactomannans such as guar or carob.

These polysaccharides preferably have a melting point greater than 100°C and a water-solubility between 50 and 500 g/l.

On the subject of the hydrophobic grafts, reference may be made to what was indicated above.

It should be noted that the hydrophobic grafts may be linked to the polysaccharide by means of ester, amide, urea, urethane, isocyanate or amino bonds.

The graft polymers are obtained by reacting a portion of the free acid or alcohol functional groups with compounds which make it possible to create the abovementioned bonds.

More particularly, by way of illustration, the weight-average molecular mass of these polymers is less than 20 000 g/mol.

However, it is specified that the molecular mass of the depolymerized polymer, as well as the proportion of graft relative to the polysaccharide are such that the resulting polymer does not precipitate

when it is in aqueous solution with the nonionic surfactant, the polymer concentration being between 0 excluded and 90% by weight, preferably between 30 and 80% by weight.

5           Of course, it is quite possible to envisage using these various types of water-soluble or water-dispersible compounds in combination.

          The redispersible granules of the present invention may contain, in addition, an additional ionic  
10 surfactant.

          The additional ionic surfactants may be more particularly amphoteric surfactants, alkylbetaines, alkyldimethylbetaines, alkylamidopropylbetaines, alkylamidopropyldimethylbetaines, alkyltrimethyl-  
15 sulfobetaines, imidazoline derivatives such as alkyl amphotoacetates, alkyl amphodiacetates, alkyl amphopropionates, alkyl amphodipropionates, alkyl sultaines or alkylamidopropylhydroxysultaines, the products of condensation of fatty acids and protein  
20 hydrolysates, amphoteric derivatives of alkylpolyamines such as Amphionic XL® marketed by Rhodia, Ampholac 7T/X® and Ampholac 7C/X® marketed by Berol Nobel.

          The granules according to the invention may,  
25 in addition, comprise at least one additional anionic surfactant.

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The quantity of nonionic surfactant and of water-soluble or water-dispersible compound varies more particularly between 10 and 60 parts by weight in the granule.

5           The weight ratio of the concentrations between the nonionic surfactant and the water-soluble or water-dispersible compound may vary in a wide range. However, according to a particularly advantageous embodiment of the invention, the weight ratio of the  
10 concentrations is between 50/50 and 90/10.

In the case where the redispersible granules of the invention comprise at least one additional surfactant, the weight ratio of the concentrations between the nonionic surfactant and the additional  
15 surfactant is between 5 and 10.

The method of preparing the redispersible granules will now be described.

As indicated above, the method consists, in a first step, in preparing an emulsion in water, of at  
20 least one active substance, of at least one nonionic surfactant, of at least one water-soluble or water-dispersible compound.

The emulsion may also comprise at least one additional surfactant, if such a compound is used.

25           Quite obviously, in the case where conventional additives are used, they may be added during the formation of the emulsion.

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All the methods of preparing emulsions known to persons skilled in the art and described, for example, in "ENCYCLOPEDIA of EMULSIONS TECHNOLOGY", volumes 1 to 3 by Paul BECHER, published by MARCEL  
5 DEKKER INC., 1983, may be used in the context of the present invention.

Thus, the so-called direct phase emulsification method is suitable for the preparation of the granules according to the invention. It is  
10 briefly recalled that this method consists in preparing a mixture containing water and the surfactant(s), including the water-soluble or water-dispersible compound, and then in introducing the active substance in liquid form, with stirring.

15 Another suitable method is phase inversion emulsification. According to this route, the active substance is mixed with a nonionic surfactant and the water, which may contain the other constituents such as the water-soluble or water-dispersible compound for  
20 example, is introduced dropwise and with stirring. From a certain quantity of water introduced, inversion of the emulsion occurs. A direct oil-in-water emulsion is thus obtained. The emulsion obtained is then diluted in water so as to obtain an appropriate volume fraction in  
25 dispersed phase.

It is finally possible to prepare the emulsion using colloid mills such as MENTON GAULIN and MICROFLUIDIZER (MICROFLUIDICS).

The mean particle size of the emulsion is in general between 0.1 and 10 micrometers, and preferably between 0.2 and 5 micrometers.

The emulsification may be carried out at a temperature close to room temperature, although lower or higher temperatures may be envisaged.

The quantity of dry matter in the emulsion is generally between 10 and 99% by weight, and preferably between 30 and 80% by weight.

The respective contents of various constituents are chosen such that the dried granules have the composition defined above.

The second stage of the method of preparation according to the invention consists in drying the emulsion thus formulated so as to obtain granules.

The method used to remove the water from the emulsion and to obtain granules may be carried out by any means known to persons skilled in the art.

Thus, according to a first embodiment of the invention, it is possible to envisage drying in an oven. Preferably, this drying takes place in a thin layer.

Usually, the drying temperature is less than or equal to 100°C. More particularly, temperatures

between 50 and 90°C are suitable for carrying out this method.

According to another particular embodiment of the invention, a method for the so-called rapid drying  
5 of the emulsion is carried out.

Spray-drying or drying using Duprat® drums, lyophilization (freezing-sublimation) are suitable in this regard.

These modes of drying, such as in particular  
10 spray-drying, are particularly recommended because they make it possible to preserve the emulsion as it is and to obtain the granules directly.

The spray-drying may be carried out in a customary manner in any known apparatus, such as for  
15 example a spray-drying tower combining spraying carried out using a nozzle or a turbine with a stream of hot gas.

The hot gas admission temperature (in general air), at the top of the column, is preferably between  
20 100 and 115°C and the outlet temperature is preferably between 55 and 65°C. These temperatures are given as a guide, and depend on the heat-stability of the various components.

In the case of operations for drying the  
25 emulsion which are carried out by means of a Duprat® drum, or any means which make it possible to rapidly obtain a dry film which is separated from the drying

support by a scraping operation, for example, particles are obtained which may be optionally ground. If necessary, these particles may be the subject of subsequent processing, such as an agglomeration stage, 5 so as to obtain granules.

It should be noted that additives, such as anticaking agents, may be incorporated into the granules during this second drying stage.

It is recommended, by way of example, to use 10 a filler chosen in particular from calcium carbonate, barium sulfate, kaolin, silica, bentonite, titanium oxide, talc, hydrated alumina and calcium sulfoaluminate.

A concrete but nonlimiting example will now 15 be presented.

#### EXAMPLE

3.2 g of Soprophor® CY8 (ethoxylated tristyrylphenol 25 OE) and 0.5 g of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  are added to 20 56 g of an aqueous solution of Geroxon® T 36 (at 26.3%), with stirring by means of a frame-type blade (250 revolutions/minute).

Once a homogeneous mixture has been obtained, 18.5 g of Metolachlor are added.

25 The mixture is then stirred for 2 minutes using the frame-type blade (1 000 revolutions/minute).

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The film is then ground to give particles which are then sieved so as to obtain the desired particle size distribution.

The particles become spontaneously

10 are brought into contact with water.

3.2 g of Soprophor® CY8 (ethoxylated tristyrylphenol 25 OE) and 0.5 g of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> are added to 56 g of an aqueous solution of Geropon® HB (sodium polyacrylate 26.3%), with stirring by means of a frame-type blade (250 revolutions/minute).

18.5 g of Metolachlor are added.

20           The mixture is then stirred for 2 minutes  
using the frame-type blade (1 000 revolutions/minute)

At the end of this operation, a very unstable emulsion is obtained which coalesces rapidly and separates into two phases.

25           It is impossible to dry this emulsion in a  
thin layer in a homogeneous manner.